

## BOARD OF HEALTH

Hours Attorneys for Chinese Who  
Want to Raise Hogs.

## CONFISCATED OPIUM UP AGAIN

Several Leading Grocers Board on the  
Cause of Confiscation Which Contains  
Salicylic Acid.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon there were present Attorney General Cooper, Drs. Day, Emerson and D. Kellipio, Secretary Wilcox and Agent Reynolds.

President Cooper stated that the special object of the meeting was to hear the attorneys for Chinese engaged in raising hogs.

Attorney Cathcart was called on first. He said the object of the attorneys engaged was to endeavor, if possible, to procure some modification of the recent order excluding the raising of swine within four miles of the post-office. Judge Davidson would speak at length on the subject.

Judge Davidson detailed a visit he had made to a certain place on Kinau street where he had seen a number of hogs and children playing together under the house. He thought it probable that the board had made its sweeping order from reports on a few isolated cases like this. With regard to the Chinese engaged in the business of raising hogs, he desired to call attention to the manifest injustice which would be done to a large number of industrious and law-abiding citizens. The business of keeping hogs within a reasonable distance of town is altered in the cleaning up of a large amount of garbage from the town, which otherwise would cost householders a large sum to have removed. If the business of hog-raising was stopped this refuse from restaurants and private families would have to be removed at great expense instead of free of charge as at present. He had visited Waikeiki the day before and had been surprised at the very clean condition of the pig-pens. He thought the bad odors prevailing in that district arose from the duck-wallows and rush-ponds rather than from the pig-pens. He would suggest that the hog-raising was a necessity here. The Chinese lived almost entirely on pork and it was necessary for them to have it. The raising of pigs here was also an industry that should be encouraged, as it kept money in the country that would otherwise go to California for importing pork on ice. The pigs he saw yesterday were so clean that they might have been wiped with a pocket handkerchief without smirching it. He thought that a system of police regulations with the issuing of permits would accomplish all the ends desired by the board, instead of by such a sweeping ordinance as the one adopted.

President Cooper called the attention of Judge Davidson to the rule adopted, which did not absolutely prohibit the keeping of hogs, but under certain conditions the business could be carried on, provided it was with the permission of the board. The parties concerned could prepare their applications, which would be submitted to the agents of the board and if approved permits might be granted.

Representatives of all the leading grocery firms were present with regard to the recent order of the board forbidding the sale of catsup containing salicylic acid.

Fred. Lewis of Lewis & Co. stated that he did not know of any place in the United States where these catsups were forbidden to be sold. These goods were purchased in the open market; they were freely sold in San Francisco, where the health authorities were very particular about food products. He thought that it would be time to stop the sale of these articles when somebody complained or when somebody was made ill. Had anybody been made ill by use of any of these brands of catsup, he would be glad to see it. He said that the catsup was almost necessary to make these articles keep, especially in such a climate as this.

Food Inspector Shrey, in reply to questions, said the sale of catsup containing salicylic acid was forbidden by law in some States—Ohio and Massachusetts.

F. L. Waldron of T. H. Davies & Co. thought that no distinction had been made between beers and catsups. There was no doubt that the presence of salicylic acid in beer was harmful because of the large quantity drunk. With catsups, however, it was different. The amount of catsup eaten at any one time would be so small that no harm would ensue from its use.

Dr. Wood maintained that it was not necessary to use salicylic acid as a preservative in catsup or anything else. Goods properly sterilized would keep indefinitely. Milk could be preserved by sterilization so as to keep for ages.

Dr. Lewis said that Honolulu grocers were disposed to assist the Board of Health in its endeavors to have only pure goods sold. The salicylic acid problem was a new one to them and they had been taken somewhat by surprise by the action of the board.

Dr. Day explained that the continued use of salicylic acid was injurious to the human system. A bottle of catsup would contain, perhaps, as near as could be ascertained by the analysis, two grains to the ounce or about thirty grains to a bottle.

Dr. Emerson said that the danger arose from taking a little salicylic acid in catsup, a little more in beer and a little more in something else. In this way a man absorbed such quantities as to be harmful.

Dr. Day said it was injurious in that it did in the human stomach just what

it did in the catsup bottle. It preserved the food in the stomach instead of allowing it to be dissolved by the gastric juices of the stomach. It was injurious in this way, outside of its effects as a medicine.

Inspector Shrey said there were two kinds of the acid, the true kind made from oil of wintergreen, which was very expensive and an artificial kind which was the one used commercially. This in itself contained a harmful ingredient, worse than the acid itself.

Mr. Wolters of Hackfeld & Co. suggested that the order might be modified so as to allow of the stocks on hand and on the way being disposed of, with the understanding that no more of the brands be ordered.

Dr. Day thought the suggestion a good one. The grocers were innocent holders of large quantities of these goods and should not be made to suffer.

Mr. Wolters and Mr. Lewis thought there would be no objection on the part of dealers to putting a label on each case or bottle saying that it contained salicylic acid.

Dr. Day moved that the dealers be allowed to sell the stocks on hand and on the way, with the condition that a label be placed on the box or bottle containing the words "This catsup contains salicylic acid."

This was amended by Dr. Wood to allow the dealers until January 1 to dispose of their present stocks and passed unanimously.

President Cooper said it was necessary to adopt some uniform regulation with regard to the numerous petitions that would likely be received from Chinese who wished to continue the keeping of hogs within the 4-mile limit. He thought that a set of blanks should be prepared by the clerk on which the applications could be made. A fee would also have to be charged to cover the expenses of the agent of the board who would have to examine the premises and report thereon to the board.

On motion the clerk was authorized to procure suitable blanks on which all applications for permits to keep hogs within the 4-mile limit must be made. These will be filed by the clerk in the order of their reception upon the payment of a fee of \$2. They will then be handed to the agent of the board for the particular district, who will examine the conditions existing at the place and report to the board his opinion as to whether hogs should be kept in the place or not. The board reserves the right to reject, modify or approve the reports of the agents at regular meetings.

President Cooper next called attention to the state of the various appropriations under which the board was running, some of which were at a very low ebb.

One bid for supplying the leper settlement with beef cattle was opened. This was from the Parker ranch, and was not in accordance with the tenders asked for. An offer was made to supply beef cattle until March 31 at \$20 per head delivered at Kawaihae. This being the possible source of obtaining the beef required a motion was made that it be accepted.

The next matter brought up by the president was an old bone of contention—confiscated opium in the Customhouse. Minister Cooper stated that there was now on hand 3,775 half-pound tins of opium, besides three buckets full and a large quantity of opium pills, and a general discussion ensued as to what should be done with it.

President Cooper announced that he was in favor of having it sold, after due advertising here and in San Francisco, with the condition that the purchaser remove it from the country forthwith. This would give the authorities a chance to capture it again when it was brought back. The money valuation was about \$6 a tin and there was too much money to throw into the sea.

Agent Reynolds thought it would be a good idea to sell the opium at once and put the money into some of the badly demoralized Board of Health appropriations.

Dr. Day said the previous record of the board and the general views of the Government were opposed to recognizing any traffic in opium of any kind. To sell the opium, as suggested by Mr. Cooper, would be a new departure which should be well considered before being entered on.

President Cooper remarked that the time was coming when traffic in opium would have to be recognized under the United States revenue laws.

After some further discussion the matter went over without any positive action.

On the motion of Dr. Emerson the board went into executive session at 5:15 p. m., after appointing Collector General Stackable a special agent of the Board of Health to take charge of the opium until some definite arrangement for its disposition was arrived at.

## Death of Dr. Corwin.

Dr. Corwin, a former pastor of the old Fort Street Church, died recently in Chicago at the age of 74. He was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1825, graduated at Williams with the class of 1848, and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1851. He served churches in Jamestown, N. Y., Jacksonville, Ill., Racine, Wis. But the pastorate of which he spoke most frequently, and which he deemed the most useful was that of the First Church, Honolulu, which he held from 1859 to 1868. He left Racine, his last pastorate, some years ago to become financial agent of the Chicago Theological Seminary. For three or four years prior to his last illness he had devoted himself to lecturing, literary work and preaching, as opportunity offered.

## MANY THANKS.

"I wish to express my thanks to the manufacturers of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, for having put on the market such a wonderful medicine," says W. W. Massingill, of Beaumont, Texas. There are many thousands of mothers whose children have been saved from attacks of dysentery and cholera infantum who must also feel thankful. It is for sale by all druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

## CHINESE REBELS

Rout Imperial Troops  
With Great Loss.

Five Hundred Reported Slain After  
Being Led into an Ambuscade of  
Artillery by the Insurgents.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 23.—The quarrel between the rival dynasties at Saichu, China, has, according to advices by tonight's Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamer, reached the point of a field engagement, in which the Imperial forces, although they greatly outnumbered the revolutionists, were defeated with heavy fatalities. The so-called bandits had entrenched themselves in the West river district, and the Nankai magistrate, Captain Yang, was ordered by his viceroy to disperse them. This he essayed to do with a force of 500 local troops, 300 men of the Ngai regiment and 200 others.

These were led into an ambuscade by their wily opponents, who had mounted forty-four pieces of artillery, which they used with signal effect. More than 500 of the Imperial troops, or one-half of the brigade, were left dead on the field, and not two score escaped being wounded. The victorious rebels, who lost less than sixty, all told, subsequently fired all the villages in the district. Four regiments of Black Flags, under Liu Yungfu, have now taken the field against them, co-operating with the gunboats Kwong Yuen, Kwangtee, Ching Kiang and Kungong.

## A SOCIETY EVENT.

Mrs. Wilder's Reception at Ekbank Last Night.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

"Ekbank," the beautiful residence of Mrs. E. K. Wilder, on Judd street, last night resembled a scene from fairyland. The spacious front lawn was entirely surrounded with Japanese and Chinese lanterns, while under a large awning immediately in front of the entrance porch, was stationed the Government band, which, under the baton of Professor Berger, discoursed its sweetest music as though to give color to the scene.

The interior of the building was charmingly decorated with flags and evergreens artistically entwined with floral effects—the work of James McGuire, who certainly is a master of the art of transforming things mundane into things ethereal.

The occasion for this display was the reception given by Mrs. Wilder in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Horace J. Craft and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Wilder.

After the reception the guests devoted themselves, some to dancing in the large parlor to the music of the band stationed outside, and others to the delights of parlor games on the cool lawn adjoining.

Those present were mostly intimate friends of the family and the affair was more of a family gathering on a large scale than an ordinary public reception. Quite a large number of prominent society people were present, nevertheless. Like all social affairs under Mrs. Wilder's supervision this was eminently a success.

## Simplicity of Science.

Science is always simple. It's only quackery that juggles with jargon. Medical treatment of the past dealt with "simples," the pure vegetable remedies provided by Nature. Sagwa is compounded of simples. It is purely vegetable. It is scientific, because it is based on the known curative properties of the herbs, roots, barks and gums which it contains. It is the most efficient blood purifier and blood builder known. Ninety per cent of diseases begin in the blood, and 90 per cent of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. Hobson Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

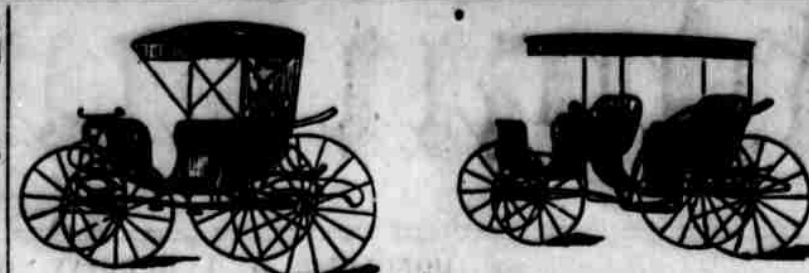
## SYMPATHY FOR THE BOERS.

Russian Press Comment on the Transvaal Crisis.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 23.—Believing that the war between Great Britain and the Transvaal is imminent, most of the Russian newspapers make no attempt to conceal their sympathy for the Boers. The Novoye Vremya raises the question of the maintenance of the Suez canal as an international waterway for the whole of East Africa, from Cairo to Cape of Good Hope, is to be formed into a compact British Colony. The Novoye comments in bitter terms on "England's grab policy," and warns her that the war would not be a triumphal march.

## TITLED BRITONS THERE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 23.—Lord Chief Justice Charles Russell, Lord Charles Hersford and the Right Hon. Arnold Morley of England, will be Chicago's guests on October 9. They will be in New York at the time of the yacht races and will come to Chicago with the Earl of Minto. Postmaster Gordon has received definite assurance of the acceptance of invitations extended. Lord Russell will respond to a toast at the Chicago day banquet.



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THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Eczema, Eruptions, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores.  
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From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the blood. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles of 16, each, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases.

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.**  
CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes peddled off by unscrupulous vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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